



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Report from Matanzas—Mortuary statistics.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Nunez reports November 7, as follows for the week ended November 5, 1904:

Bills of health were issued during same period to 5 vessels leaving this port for the United States in good sanitary condition.

No contagious or infectious disease has been reported during the past week.

According to information, the municipal officers of this city purpose to make renewed efforts before Congress, during the next session, to the end of again securing the cooperation of the General Government for the proper cleaning and sanitation of the city. It is to be hoped that the new petition may meet with success, inasmuch as the present sanitary status constitutes a serious menace to the public health.

Following are the mortuary statistics of the city of Matanzas covering the last eleven days of October, 1904:

Causes of death.	Number of deaths.	Bertillon number.
Tuberculosis pulmonary	4	27
Tetanus, infantile	3	72
Enteritis (under 2 years old)	1	105
Hemorrhage, cerebral	1	64
Eclampsia, puerperal	1	138
Athrepsia	1	105
Cancer of pancreas	1	45
Broncho-pneumonia	2	92
Total	14	

Annual rate of mortality per 1,000, 10.64; estimated population, 48,000.

Reports from Santiago—Inspection of vessels—Mortuary report.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, November 2, as follows:

During the week ended October 29, 1904, bills of health were issued to five vessels bound for the United States. On all these bills of health I put the condition of the port as "good," and under "Remarks" I noted one case of yellow fever at Punta de Sal, across the bay; removed to lazaretto at Cayo Duan. On the steamship *Manhanset's* bill of health I noted in addition that it was at the wharf at Punta de Sal. I will continue making this remark until quarantine is removed on November 12.

No additional case of yellow fever has been reported, but there was a suspicious case at Cobre on October 30, which was removed to Cayo Duan for observation. On November 2 he was discharged, the diagnosis of malaria having been made. I give a full report of him in the special report which I mail to-day under separate cover.